

"Why,"

Said a friend of ours the other day, "do you brag so much? You are good enough and successful enough not to need to do any bragging." He was speaking of

# SOLAR

"It Rises Everywhere."

Do we brag? We make the strongest, the PUREST and so the best baking powder that is made. That is OUR advantage. We sell it for 8 cents a pound less than other absolutely pure cream of tartar baking powders, because ours is not made by a trust. That is the advantage of the CONSUMERS, but we are just as much delighted with their advantage as they are with ours. Well, if that is bragging we are going to keep on bragging.

GUSHMAN BROS. CO.,  
Selling Agents,

Washington, 600 F St. N.W.  
New York, 78 Hudson st.  
Boston, 31 Central st.  
Philadelphia, 125 So. Front st.  
Pittsburg, McCune Block.

## THE ONLY CURE FOR CONSUMPTION!

Extract from medical report on one of many cases of Consumption cured by Dr. Chas. Drennen, of Birmingham, Ala.

"My fourth case was Mrs. J. D. of Birmingham. Was called to see her Mar. 22; found her with temperature 103½, pulse 120, considerable emaciation, loss of appetite, night sweats, coughing. She had all the symptoms of acute tuberculosis (Quick Consumption). I prescribed TINCTURE AMAL on April 6 found her temperature reduced to 100½, pulse 100, appetite better, night sweats light. April 25 temperature and pulse normal, appetite good, increase in weight 15 lbs [in one month]. On May 13 no fever, pulse normal, appetite returned; had regained her normal weight. June 14 I discharged her as CURED. She continues in good health."

**Tincture Amal**  
Cures Consumption, Bronchitis, etc. Sold by all Druggists. Interesting Book free. Tincture Amal Co., Baltimore, Md.

Wonder What Mertz Will Say Today?

Every Suit We Sell

Is made to the measure of the individual. Hence the advantage of having your clothes made here. This is the last week of our winter clearing sale.

Suits and Overcoats that were \$35, \$30 and \$25 now \$19.

Suits that were \$20 now \$14.

Suits that were \$18 now \$12.

Suits that were \$15 now \$9.

Suits that were \$14 and \$12 now \$8.

Positively last week of clearing sale.

**Mertz and Mertz,**  
Tailors,  
906 and 908 F Street N.W.

QUALITY CANDY.

If you want "quality candy," stop by on your way home for a box of our delicious Chocolate Bonbons in 3 surprising assortments at 25c., 40c. and 60c. lb. Or try a sample pound of our fine Taffies.

921 F St.  
1223 Pa. Ave.

**Go to Siccardi's**  
FOR BARBERS IN HUMAN HAIR.  
We are also selling a lot of All Long Human Hair Switches at great bargains.  
\$2.00 Switches reduced to \$1.50.  
\$3.00 Switches reduced to \$2.50.  
\$4.00 Switches reduced to \$3.00.  
Gray and White Hair reduced in same proportion.

**Mme. Siccardi,**  
715 11th st., next to Plains Hotel.  
Private rooms for hairdressing, shampooing and dressing.

CURES COUGHS

WILLIAMS' PRUSSIAN COUGH SYRUP.  
One Cough Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry is the only medicine you need to "break up" and cure a cough. It cures AND IT DOES CURE. No better cough remedy to take. Only 15c. 15c. BOTTLE.

**WILLIAMS' COR. 9th and F Sts.**

1510 10th St. N.W.

"ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHS"

**W. H. STALEE,**  
SPECIAL RATES TO SCHOOLS.

## OPINIONS DIFFER

How to Choose Local Delegates to Republican National Convention.

AN EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

The Committee Which Will Settle the Ways and Means.

WILL BE REGISTRATION

A merry war is on among the members of the board of three appointed by a subcommittee of the republican national committee at its meeting here in December to formulate plans for the election of delegates and alternates who shall represent the District of Columbia in the national convention at Philadelphia next June. There is no division of opinion on the question of holding a primary election, and there is apparently a unanimity of feeling on the part of members of the board that there shall be some form of registration. But as to just what form of registration shall obtain is where the split comes. The board received its credentials from the national committee a few days ago, but no official action is likely to be taken for some time. L. M. Saunders and Calvin Chase, the colored member of the board, are understood to favor an early meeting, that plenty of time may be had to prepare for the primaries; but in this they are opposed by Judge John H. Cotton, who, by reason of his name appearing first, is recognized as chairman of the board. Mr. Chase, it is said, favors the meeting which prevailed prior to 1880, of leaving the election of delegates and alternates to what was practically a mass meeting of the voters. He is in favor of a primary plan if it can be arranged by the members of the board.

**Mr. Parker's Views.** Myron M. Parker, member of the republican national committee for the District of Columbia, at whose suggestion the board was appointed, said today that the board was possessed of absolute authority to make the rules that shall govern the election of national delegates.

"From what I can learn," said he, "the members have been giving considerable attention to the details of a plan which will be ready shortly. The plan makes it compulsory that every elector shall be registered. It also provides that the election shall be held within three hours, probably between 2 and 3 p.m. Four years ago the election was held between those hours, and I believe gave satisfaction. The polling places thus remain open an hour after the departments close."

"Mr. Cotton has read to me in brief his ideas, which will be formulated into a plan which will be submitted to his colleagues when the board meets. I know that he personally favors an educational qualification for voters, but I do not think that the board will include such a suggestion in the plan that shall be formally adopted. What is wanted is some form that shall be fair to all. We want as little repeating as possible. The board will take the greatest care in selecting each of its electors. The judges will be men of established reputation and well and favorably known in the community where they will be called upon to be business men as far as possible."

**Mr. Saunders' Plan.** Mr. Saunders, when seen in his office in the Washington Savings Loan building, talked freely regarding the work before the board.

"The board has taken no joint action as yet," he said. "We have been waiting for Mr. Cotton, whom we regard as chairman, to take the initial step. He is said to be in no hurry, believing that there will be plenty of time if the first meeting is not held until some time in the next week."

"I have a plan which I presented to the republican national committee and which met with the approval of that body. The national committee, I understand, has approved the plan, and I shall expect that it will be given due consideration. The plan provides for registration and the choosing by ballot of three electors in each of the twenty-two legislative districts in the District of Columbia. The three electors chosen shall be the members of the board. They shall be chosen by ballot, and their choice for delegates to the national convention shall be recorded and attested by the president and secretary, and sealed in an envelope that shall be sent to this board. The chairman of the board shall then call a meeting of the twenty-two district presidents and in their presence open the envelope and read the names of the electors. The number of votes to be declared delegates to the national convention, and the two receiving the next highest number of votes to be given credentials at all district conventions, which generally resulted in disturbances."

"I understand that Mr. Cotton favors not only an educational qualification for voters, but that he would go further and permit to vote as the primaries only republican property owners. I am opposed to that, as it would disqualify quite a number of good republicans who are entitled to suffrage. Yes, there is a difference of opinion among the members of the board as to the method that will prevail at the election. I favor a prior registration, while the other members, I understand, favor a registration at the time of voting."

"Another question which confronts the board is a lack of funds to carry on the election. Of course, there is no republican organization with money in Washington. We shall expect each legislative district to make up the funds, or find some other citizens who will volunteer to help out, but that matter will be taken up in due time after the board meets."

**Mr. Cotton's Views.** Mr. Cotton, when his attention was called to what Mr. Parker had said, said that he did not consider it important to convene the board at present. "The District of Columbia is different from a state," said he. "I do not believe in being in a hurry." Mr. Cotton said that he personally favored both an educational and property qualification for voters, but that he doubted whether the latter could be adopted by the board.

These interests in the board do not seem to prevent a number of republicans from wanting to represent the District at the Philadelphia convention. Among the names heard today were L. M. Saunders, who was a candidate for delegate four years ago; John J. Eason, George E. Emmons and Thomas G. Eason. The latter two republicans will insist upon representation, and the names of John F. Cooke, Dr. Charles R. Purvis and Calvin Chase are among those mentioned in connection with the candidacy for delegates.

NOT LIABLE AS BANKERS.

Decision 'as to Life and Fire Insurance Companies.

Charles H. Treat, collector of internal revenue for the second district of New York, has made a report to Commissioner Wilson on the question of the life and fire insurance companies as bankers. He finds that insurance companies make deposits with trust companies and bankers, for which they receive, as do other bankers and mercantile customers, interest on their daily balances; that while in some instances money may be loaned on collateral it is so rare that it is not in any way a "material part" of their business; that the insurance companies are not a safe and profitable investment of their revenues. The allegation that insurance companies are a source of loan and loan their balances found to be not true. The collector, after going over the subject in all its phases, expresses in his conclusion that life and fire insurance companies are not liable as bankers, because they only use their own revenues, which belong to their beneficiaries, and that they are as much exempt in that respect as savings banks are on account of the use of the funds of their depositors. Commissioner Wilson has approved the views of Collector Treat.

Stops the Cough and Works on the Lungs. Lasting Effect. Take this. One bottle in one day. No cure no pay. Price, 50c. 1510-1512-1514

## OLD-TIME MASONRY

Progress of the Order in the District of Columbia.

EARLY OBSTACLES OVERCOME

Interesting History of the Famous Fraternal Craft.

PIONEERS WITH PURPOSE

In the sketch of Masonry in the District, published in The Star yesterday, the organization of the Grand Lodge of Masons in January, 1811, was noted. The adjacent grand bodies in Maryland and Virginia recognized it. In July following a war was granted by it to Samuel B. Ellis, W. H. Ward, W. Wood, F. Chas. and Joseph Whittle, and it entered on work near the Navy Yard, and had an existence till 1835, when its charter was revoked. In October of 1811 the project of a convention of deputies from the state grand lodges to form a general grand lodge for the United States was indicated. On the petition of Charles Glover, John Weighman, John Polz, P. D. Steele, James Hewitt, Wm. Hewitt, Thos. Briscoe and A. T. McCormick, all of Federal Lodge, a charter was granted for Lebanon Lodge, No. 7. This lodge in the 11th street hall, then known as the Union lodge room, taking a third interest with Federal and Columbia lodges, and soon became a prosperous body, including in its membership General John Davidson, Henry Whetcroft, city treasurer for a number of years prior to 1820; General T. P. Andrews, postmaster; John Weighman, afterward mayor; David Ott and W. W. Seaton, afterward mayor.

**General Grand Lodge Proposed.** The three city lodges, Nos. 1, 3 and 7, continued their meetings in the 11th street hall, where the Grand Lodge held its sessions, and though numbering in 1812 but a handful, they were the nucleus of a general grand lodge of the United States, was proposed by the craft, as also the erection of a Masonic temple. These subjects were discussed by the craft for several years. Washington Naval Lodge, No. 4, was in the meantime looking for a permanent home—the destruction of the navy yard by the British on August 23, 1814, and the consequent uncertainty causing a suspension of the project for a time. In 1820, however, a site therefor at the northwest corner of Virginia avenue and 4th street southeast was purchased and a lodge room erected, the entire cost being but \$1,500. The Royal Arch Masons had before this organized, in 1795, the first chapter, of which Benjamin Dunlevy was the high priest, and they were for some years known as Federal, No. 8, Washington Naval, No. 4, and Potomac, No. 8, the grand body embracing the state of Maryland.

The Grand Lodge and its subordinates on August 25, 1820, on the invitation of the mayor and council, participated in the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the city hall—the Masonic rites conducted by the grand master, Wm. H. Ward, and the Rev. A. T. McCormick, grand chaplain and a councilman, offering the prayer, and John Law, a councilman, delivered the address. The building, far completed by June, 1822, that the councils, with the mayor and corporation officers, were quartered therein.

**Henry Clay's Resolution.** The agitation of the General Grand Lodge question finally resulted in the call for a meeting of members of Congress and others who were members of state grand bodies in the Senate chamber on March 9, 1822. T. R. Ross of Ohio presided, with Wm. Darlington of Pennsylvania secretary, and after consideration a resolution on motion of Henry Clay was adopted declaring that it was expedient to constitute a general grand lodge and requesting the state grand bodies to send delegates here in the following February should they be able to do so. A committee on correspondence was appointed, on which Mr. Seaton represented the District.

A new lodge in Alexandria, Va., was granted a charter under the name of Evangelical, No. 8, which, after an existence of nearly twenty years, suspended. In the same year the Lodge of the Royal Arch, instituted, the first officers being W. Hewitt, W. M.; Henry Whetcroft, S. W.; Thos. Donohoe, treasurer; G. Long and J. Robinson, deacons. Commencing with barely sufficient members for the work in the 11th street hall, and 12th street, taking high ground, having in its folds Rev. Dr. Wm. Hawley of St. John's Church, C. H. Wilkes, Joseph Abbott, Wm. James, James L. Edwards, David A. Gardner, Jas. A. Kennedy and others.

The location of the city hall on Judiciary Square and the improvement of the neighborhood as a suitable one in which to erect a central hall for the fraternity, and the effort to constitute a general grand lodge in this direction, but failed. It was recommended at several communications to the grand lodge to erect a hall, and for the craft, Grand Master Samuel Burch warmly commending it.

**Corner Stone Laid.** In 1823 the southwest corner of D and 4th streets was selected and purchased by B. C. Tyler as the site, the deed being made to Andrew Tate, Jacob A. Bender, W. W. Seaton and Wm. Hewitt, the masters of Lodges 1, 3, 7 and 9. The corner stone was laid with imposing ceremonies on September 19, 1823, the procession forming at St. John's Church (whose rector, Rev. Dr. Hawley, was the grand chaplain), and thence to the site, where the ceremony was performed by John N. Moulder as grand master, and the officers, P. G. M. Wm. Seaton, grand chaplain, and others of the corporation were present. This building, yet standing, is the nucleus of the upper one of which was used for the purpose of the craft and the other portions let out. In it for many years was located the Columbian lodge room, and it was here that when a mere youth, made his initial bow to a Washington audience—a mere handful of citizens, but who greeted him as a hero, as an old man and appreciated his feats of legendarism.

In 1827 Washington Naval Lodge, No. 4, moved to the new hall at 4th and Virginia avenue by a two-story and basement brick structure, and using the upper portion for the purpose of the craft, the lower story was devoted to education. Here services were taught by Mr. Joshua L. Henshaw, a member of the lodge and subsequently the teacher of the First District Public School for many years. A Mr. French and a Mr. House afterward taught there, and after a public school was accommodated. Some of the early members who were in the United States navy, John Davis of Abel, James C. Leavelle, B. B. French, W. L. F. Chas. Venable, John Harrison, W. L. Chas. Venable, Capt. George M. Campbell, O. B. Carr, Philip C. M. Inch, U. S. N., and Marmaduke Dove.

**Masonry in Georgetown.** Potomac Lodge, after having, prior to 1811, met for several years in the house of its master, Valentine Reintzell, on Jefferson street, Georgetown, met that year in a building of their own (leased ground), on Jefferson street, just north of what is now the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. It occupied till 1842, disposing of it to Mr. Philip Gormley, and it is yet standing.

In the west end of the city Masonry found a lodgment by the institution and location of Hiram Lodge, No. 10, in one of the Seven Buildings (Pennsylvania avenue and 19th street), December 18, 1827. Among its early members were Thomas Wilson, Thos. Smith, C. G. Wilson, J. N. Moulder, James C. Leavelle, B. B. French, and others. Hiram Lodge, No. 10, was in the hands of the craft, and it was here that the corner stone of its new hall, into which it moved in May, 1850, and still works. This with the ground cost \$14,000.

**Masonic Hall Association.** It was during the civil war that Masonry was active here, for among the many thousands who found their way to this city there were many craftsmen, and they fraternized in the lodges here, and opportunities for Masonic work were neglected. As in the previous wars, there were army lodges formed. The necessity of a building

## The Most Beautiful Woman in America Says:



Philadelphia, Dec. 11th, 1899.

Eight performances each week, with the change of bill weekly, and a memorizing of from seventy-five to two hundred pages of manuscript, began to tell upon my health. I was on the verge of a collapse, when a friend advised me to take Warner's Safe Cure. It acted like a miracle. I used only three bottles of this famous remedy, and

was completely restored to my former good health. I feel that I owe my present strong condition physically to this remedy, and take pleasure in informing you of it.

Very Sincerely,

(Miss)

Warner's Safe Cure Co.  
Rochester, N. Y.

*Alice McCullough*

A thoroughly competent and regularly graduated woman physician will give medical advice free, to any woman needing same. Address: "MRS. ALICE McCULLOUGH, M. D. (Personal), Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y."

lodge located at Pennsylvania avenue and 10th street, where it now is.

**Troublesome Times.** The anti-Masonic excitement following the mysterious disappearance of one Morgan, who, it is said, had betrayed the secrets of the craft, somewhat affected the fraternity here, and at one time members were ostracized by the general public. In 1833 No. 2 Lodge (Brook of Alexandria) ceased to exist; Columbia, No. 3, in 1835 surrendered its charter, as also Evangelical, No. 8, of Alexandria, in 1843. The little lodge of the District of Columbia, No. 1, the faithful few saved the cause from dying. In Georgetown, Potomac Lodge, in 1842, moved from the banks of the canal to a dwelling house on Washington street, opposite the Union Hotel, sitting up the third story as a lodge room, and was for ten years here located. To add to the troubles, property proved a burden, and litigation resulted, both within and without the pale of the fraternity. The result was that in 1849 the property went into private hands, and to this day it is used as an office building. Lodges 1, 7 and 9 were then weak, but in working order and without a home. Nos. 1 and 7 found temporary quarters at Pennsylvania avenue and 12th street, and No. 9 first on Pennsylvania avenue, west of the Smithsonian Institution, and then in the Circus building on C street (now the site of the Haymarket). Some of the Grand Lodge property, including the Royal Arch paraphernalia, found its way to the Medical College building, northeast corner of 10th and E streets, and the chapters were located, the three lodges—1, 7 and 9—subsequently moving in.

**Revival of Interest.** In a few years thereafter there seemed to be a revival of the work, and in 1846 it took a new lease of life. Gen. George C. Thomas and Gen. James Shields each, with their associates, obtaining warrants for new lodges. These were St. John's, No. 11, and National, No. 12, the first including in its folds quite a number of professional gentlemen, and the latter a number of officers of the general government. Gen. Shields was the grand master of the general land office at this time, but he resigned and took a command in Mexico, where he distinguished himself. At the close of the war, he returned to the city, and when the command was accorded him and Gen. Quitman, his co-patriot, concluding with a banquet at Rherbach's Columbian, corner of 8th and E streets.

**Smithsonian Corner Stone.** The fraternity took more than an ordinary interest in the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution, and on the occasion of laying the corner stone, in 1847, performed that ceremony, the Grand Lodge and subordinates being present in force.

In 1848 the number of the District of Columbia had an attack of the gold fever, and Mr. S. York at Lee and others were intrusted with a charter (No. 13), under which California Lodge was instituted in San Francisco, which is now No. 1 of that state. It was in the project of erecting the Washington National Monument that the Washington lodge took a prominent part. It was early in the century that the subject was broached of erecting a Masonic memorial to this illustrious chief, but when the movement took the form of a general one the Masons gave way to the popular efforts in that direction, warmly seconding it by the use of their influence and purse.

**Part Taken by Masons.** In the ceremonies of laying the corner stone, on July 4, 1848, the Masons took a prominent part, those of the District having many visiting lodges and delegations as their guests, and there was a splendid showing. The corner stone was laid by Col. B. B. French, the grand master, who delivered an interesting address on the Masonic life of Washington, while the general address was by R. C. Winthrop, then Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In 1852 Potomac Lodge, No. 5, sold its Washington street property in Georgetown and rented a portion of the third floor of Forrest Hall, which it fitted for a lodge room.

The centenary of the making a Mason of George Washington, fittingly observed by the institution of a lodge dedicated as Washington Centennial, No. 14, located in South Washington (then the island), but now at 8th and F streets. The following year a lodge numbered 15 was formed and named in honor of the retiring grand master, B. B. French.

In 1854 a new home for the lodges in Central Hall (10th and E streets) was found at the southwest corner of 9th and D streets, and it became the general headquarters of the local craft. Here was the waning cause reanimated, new life entered its veins, the vacant seats in the old lodges were filled and new lodges formed. On August 19, 1854, Potomac Lodge, having purchased the site on High (32d) street, laid the corner stone for its new hall, into which it moved in May, 1859, and still works. This with the ground cost \$14,000.

**Masonic Hall Association.** It was during the civil war that Masonry was active here, for among the many thousands who found their way to this city there were many craftsmen, and they fraternized in the lodges here, and opportunities for Masonic work were neglected. As in the previous wars, there were army lodges formed. The necessity of a building

of their own, with sufficient accommodations for the craft, became the principal subject for discussion, and as the anti-Masonic excitement grew, the result was the formation of a Masonic Hall Association, which was incorporated in 1861, and it was through this that the splendid temple at the northwest corner of F and 8th streets was erected and completed in 1869. It was not long before all the rooms were occupied by the lodges—Federal, No. 1; Columbia, No. 3 (revived in 1855); Lebanon, No. 7; New Jerusalem, No. 9; St. John's, No. 11; National, No. 12; Washington Centennial, No. 14; B. B. French, No. 15; Dawson, No. 16; Harmony, No. 17; Acadia, No. 18; Lafayette, No. 19; and subsequently, Hope, No. 20; Pontapha, No. 21; Archibald, No. 25, and Ostris, No. 26, located here, with several of the Royal Arch Chapters, Knights Templar, and the grand bodies.

In the eastern part of the city Washington Naval Lodge was a prosperous one and having a lively interest in popular education when additional quarters were needed by the school added a story to their edifice at 4th street and Virginia avenue, thus providing two stories for schools. In 1860 they moved into the fine brick building at the northwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 4th street, erected by its subsequently disposing of the Virginia avenue property.

In Georgetown a new lodge, numbered 22, was formed, taking the name of P. G. M. George C. Whiting, Hiram, No. 10, was located, as now, at 10th street and Pennsylvania avenue. Anacostia Lodge, No. 21, was instituted in 1868, over the Eastern branch. Lodge 24 was instituted at Brightwood, in its own hall, in 1873, and named in honor of G. M. Chas. F. Stansbury. In 1881 Grand Master Myron M. Parker was elected, and in 1882, in Northeast Washington, Brookland Lodge in 1883 took the name of King David, No. 28, and Takoma Lodge, No. 29, in 1887, took its name from that place.

**List of Grand Masters.** Since the organization of the Grand Lodge in 1811, the grand masters have been Valentine Reintzell, 1811; Alex. McCormick, 1812-13; Amos Alexander, 1814 and 17; Gen. John Davidson, 1815-16; Daniel Kirtz, 1818-19; Wm. Hewitt, 1820-1 and 1828-9; W. W. Seaton, 1827-8; B. B. French, 1829-30; S. A. Under, 1830-1 and 1830-3; Chas. T. Coote, 1834; W. W. Billing, 1835-7; I. N. Moulder, 1838; Marmaduke Dove, 1839; Robt. Keyworth, 1840-1 and 43; Gen. John Mason, 1842; W. M. Ellis, 1844; W. B. Magruder, 1845-46; B. B. French, 1847 and 51; Dr. C. S. Frattley, 1855-6; G. C. Whiting, 1857 and 61; C. T. Stansbury, 1862; G. P. Page, 1863; J. E. F. Holmead, 1864; George C. Whiting, 1865-7; B. B. French, 1868; R. B. Donaldson, 1869-70; C. F. Stansbury, 1871-4; Isaac L. Johnson, 1875-6; E. G. M. Seaton, 1877-8; H. A. Whittle, 1879; J. S. McCoy, 1880; N. D. Larner, 1881-2; E. H. Chamberlain, 1883; Myron M. Parker, 1884-5; T. P. Cheffe, 1886; J. M. Yznaga, 1887-8; B. B. French, 1889; Harrison Dixon, 1890; J. A. Sample, 1890; T. P. Gibbs, 1891; F. G. Alexander, 1892; Leo C. Williams, 1893; Henry S. Merrill, 1894; J. S. Dixon, 1895; G. W. Baird, 1896; Matthew Trimble, 1897; S. C. Palmer, 1898; J. H. Small, Jr., 1899, and W. G. Henderson, the present incumbent.

**Interesting Data.** The number of lodges has reached twenty-five, the membership grown from a few hundred to over 5,000, while in the higher grades of Royal Arch, Knights Templar, &c., there are thousands, and it is believed that in no part of the world is there a jurisdiction in which there is better Masonic work nor where the influence of the craft has been a more potent factor in the community and in the nation. The fraternity here has reached so high a plane it is only necessary to recall the public services of many noticed in the former article and to add to that from its ranks the following who served as mayors of Washington: Daniel Rapine, 1822; James H. Blake, 1813-6; Ben. G. Orr, 1817-8; Robt. C. Weightman, 1824-6; W. Seaton, 1840-50; John T. Towers, 1854-4; W. B. French, 1862; the Capt. Wm. E. Col. B. B. French and Dr. J. B. Blake held the important position of commissioner of public buildings; that Henry Whetcroft, the second city treasurer, from 1868-18, and Thomas Hertz, Wm. Hewitt, C. H. Wilberger and W. J. McCormick filled the position of prominent government positions. President Jackson, Postmaster General Barry, Gen. John H. Eaton and prominent officers of the army and navy, as also well-known Indians of the Cherokee and Chickasaw tribes, have knelt at their altars.

As has been stated, the site for a new temple (the fourth permanent place selected) has been settled upon, and there are hopes entertained that at not far distant days will the order have a home in the District second to none in the country.

**His Beginning.**

Kind lady—"You say you used to be a poet?"  
"Tramp—"Yes; that's how I got my start!"

A PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Southern Countries Manifest a Favorable Disposition Toward It.

Secretary Hay has received assurance from all of the South American countries which have diplomatic representatives in Washington of the most favorable reception by them of President McKinley's suggestion that the congress of Pan-American nations be reconvened, this time preferably at the City of Mexico, because the first congress was held in Washington.

The next step toward the execution of the project will probably be the extension by Mexico of invitations to the nations of North, South and Central America to participate in such a congress. It is possible, however, that it may be desirable to first ascertain by informal correspondence what date would be most agreeable to the majority of the prospective participants. It is the President's expectation that that date may be expected to a flow from a closer association of the nations of the three Americas important commercial and business opportunities may be opened to the merchants of the United States through the legislation of the congress. It is the intention of the government to earnestly forward the project for the establishment of an international bank, to adopt, if possible, measures to simplify the customs practices of the various nations, to secure the universal acceptance of a system of commercial nomenclature, the work of many years of the word, suffer for her republics, and perhaps to push the construction of the intercontinental railway. There are other vast projects, too, such as a universal arbitration scheme, and a uniform extradition laws and treaties which may be expected to come before the congress.

A DREAMY OLD WORLD.

This Would Be if Max Nordau's Prophecy Should Be Fulfilled.

The happy bachelor and the miserable married man were deterring their joys and sorrows, respectively, to that of a friend of the author's, the well-baked

"Max Nordau," said the bachelor, after he had reiterated the happiness of the single state, "says that woman, at the close of the twentieth century, will be on a par with man in law and custom; that the role of man as her ruler and protector will be a thing of the past, and that he will have to succumb to the word, suffer for her republics, and perhaps to push the construction of the intercontinental railway. There are other vast projects, too, such as a universal arbitration scheme, and a uniform extradition laws and treaties which may be expected to come before the congress."

"What method do you picture bachelors will have to adopt to 'sue' for a wife, and what will they do to us when they get us where they want us; when the evolution of the sexes shall have reached that stage where we are equal? In short, what will become of us?"

The miserable married man thought of the present progress of the world, and of its representative at home, as he gulped in great gasps the contents of the book the well-baked had handed him. "Max Nordau," said the married man, "says that woman, at the close of the twentieth century, will be on a par with man in law and custom; that the role of man as her ruler and protector will be a thing of the past, and that he will have to succumb to the word, suffer for her republics, and perhaps to push the construction of the intercontinental railway. There are other vast projects, too, such as a universal arbitration scheme, and a uniform extradition laws and treaties which may be expected to come before the congress."

**American Officers Are Honest.**

Occasional reports come from Manila regarding the alleged corrupt practice of American officers in the purchase of army supplies, and evidence is sometimes presented which seems to justify, in a measure, these allegations. But we are not among those who believe that corruption prevails to any alarming extent in the army or the navy of the United States. While there are